

| $\int \tan^m x \sec^n x dx / \int \cot^m x \csc^n x dx$ | วิธีอมร (Method) |
|---|---|
| ① m เป็นจำนวนคี่ | 1. แยก $\sec^2 x / \csc^2 x$ ออกมา 2. ใช้สูตร $\sec^2 x = \tan^2 x + 1 /$ $\csc^2 x = \cot^2 x + 1$ ถัดมาคือ 3. ใช้การแทนค่า $u = \tan x /$ $u = \cot x$ |
| ② m เป็นจำนวนคู่ | 1. แยก $\sec x \tan x / \csc x \cot x$ ออกมา 2. ใช้สูตร $\tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1 /$ $\cot^2 x = \csc^2 x - 1$ ถัดมาคือ 3. ใช้การแทนค่า $u = \sec x /$ $u = \csc x$ |

ตัวอย่าง: จงหาค่าของ $\int \tan^{-2} x \sec^4 x dx$

วิธีทำ [สังเกต! $m = -2, n = 4 \Rightarrow$ ①]

พิจารณา $\int \tan^{-2} x \sec^4 x dx = \int \tan^{-2} x \sec^2 x \sec^2 x dx$

$\frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$

$\Rightarrow 1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x$

$= \int \tan^{-2} x (\tan^2 x + 1) \sec^2 x dx$

กำหนดให้ $u = \tan 2x$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 2 \sec^2 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2 \sec^2 2x}$$

ดังนั้น $\int \tan^{-2} 2x \sec^4 2x dx = \int \tan^{-2} 2x (\tan^2 2x + 1) \sec^2 2x dx$

$$= \int u^{-2} (u^2 + 1) \sec^2 2x \frac{du}{2 \sec^2 2x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int u^{-2} (u^2 + 1) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + u^2) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[u + \frac{u^{-1}}{-1} \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{\tan 2x}{2} - \frac{1}{2 \tan 2x} + C$$

□

ข้อ ๗: จงหาค่าของ $\int \csc^8 5x dx$

วิธีทำ. ใช้สูตร! $m = 0, n = 8 \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}$

$$\text{ดังนั้น } \int \csc^8 5x dx = \int \csc^6 5x \csc^2 5x dx$$

$$= \int (\csc^2 5x)^3 \csc^2 5x dx$$

$$\frac{c^2}{s^2} + \frac{s^2}{s^2} = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\cot^2 x + 1 = \csc^2 x$$

$$= \int (\cot^2 5x + 1)^3 \csc^2 5x dx$$

πινυνην $u = \cot 5x$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -5 \csc^2 5x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{(-5) \csc^2 5x}$$

αλλα

$$\int \csc^8 5x dx = \int (\cot^2 5x + 1)^3 \csc^2 5x dx$$

$$= \int (u^2 + 1)^3 \cancel{\csc^2 5x} \frac{du}{(-5) \cancel{\csc^2 5x}}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \int (u^2 + 1)^3 du$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \int (u^6 + 3u^4 + 3u^2 + 1) du$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \left[\frac{u^7}{7} + \frac{3u^5}{5} + \frac{3u^3}{3} + u \right] + C$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \left[\frac{\cot^7 5x}{7} + \frac{3 \cot^5 5x}{5} + \cot^3 5x + \cot 5x \right] + C$$

$$= -\frac{\cot^7 5x}{35} - \frac{3 \cot^5 5x}{25} - \frac{\cot^3 5x}{5} - \frac{\cot 5x}{5} + C$$

D

วิธีที่ ๑: ใช้สูตร $\int \sqrt{\sec x} \tan^3 x dx$

วิธีที่ ๒: [ใช้สูตร! $m = 3, n = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text{๒}$]

วิธีที่ ๓ $\int \sqrt{\sec x} \tan^3 x dx = \int \tan^3 x \sqrt{\sec x} dx$
 $= \int \tan^3 x \sec^{\frac{1}{2}} x dx$
 $= \int \tan^2 x \sec^{-\frac{1}{2}} x \sec x \tan x dx$
 $= \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \sec^{\frac{1}{2}} x \sec x \tan x dx$

วิธีที่ ๔ $u = \sec x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \sec x \tan x$

$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{\sec x \tan x}$

วิธีที่ ๕ $\int \sqrt{\sec x} \tan^3 x dx = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \sec^{\frac{1}{2}} x \sec x \tan x dx$
 $= \int (u^2 - 1) u^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sec x \tan x \frac{du}{\sec x \tan x}$
 $= \int (u^2 - 1) u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du$
 $= \int (u^{\frac{3}{2}} - u^{-\frac{1}{2}}) du$
 $= \frac{2u^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} - 2u^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$

$$= \frac{2 \sec^{5/2} x}{5} - 2 \sec^{1/2} x + C \quad \square$$

พิน! $\int \frac{\cot x}{\csc^3 x} dx = -\frac{\cot^4 x}{4} - \frac{\cot^2 x}{2} + C$

$$\int \cot x \csc^4 x dx \downarrow$$

วิธีที่ ๑: $\int \tan^3 4x dx$

วิธีที่ ๒. [มีสูตร! $\tan^2 \square = \sec^2 \square - 1$]

ดังนั้น $\int \tan^3 4x dx = \int \tan 4x \tan^2 4x dx$

$$= \int \tan 4x (\sec^2 4x - 1) dx$$

$$= \underbrace{\int \tan 4x \sec^2 4x dx}_{I_1} - \underbrace{\int \tan 4x dx}_{I_2}$$

I_1 ; $\int \tan 4x \sec^2 4x dx$; $u = \tan 4x$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 4 \sec^2 4x$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{4 \sec^2 4x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \tan 4x \sec^2 4x dx = \int \frac{u \sec^2 4x du}{4 \sec^2 4x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int u du = \frac{u^2}{8} + C_1$$

$$= \frac{\tan^2 4x}{8} + C_1$$

$$I_2: \int \tan 4x dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln |\sec 4x| + C_2 \quad (\text{Why?})$$

$$\text{အဖြေ} \int \tan^3 4x = \frac{\tan^2 4x}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \ln |\sec 4x| + C \quad \square$$

အဖြေ! အခြားကိစ္စ $\int \tan^{-4} x dx$

$$\text{အဖြေ} \int \tan^{-4} x dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cot x} \right)^{-4} dx$$

$$= \int (\cot x)^{-4} dx$$

$$= \int \cot^4 x dx$$

$$= \dots$$

③ အခြားကိစ္စကဲ့သို့ $\int \sin mx \cos nx dx$,

$\int \sin mx \sin nx dx$ ကို $\int \cos mx \cos nx dx$

ໃນ ການປະສານຮັບ ການພັດຈົນເຖິງ ເທົ່ວໄປ ທີ່ເອກະລັກ ການ
ຫາຕົວປະສານຮັບ ດັ່ງນີ້

$$\sin A \cos B = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(A-B) + \sin(A+B)]$$

$$\cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)]$$

$$\sin A \sin B = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)]$$

ຕົວຢ່າງ: ຈົ່ງຫາຕົວປະສານຮັບ $\int \cos 3x \sin 5x dx$

ວິທີ: $\int \cos 3x \sin 5x dx = \int \sin 5x \cos 3x dx$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} [\sin(5x-3x) + \sin(5x+3x)] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int [\sin 2x + \sin 8x] dx$$

(Why?)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{\cos 2x}{2} - \frac{\cos 8x}{8} \right] + C$$

$$= -\frac{\cos 2x}{4} - \frac{\cos 8x}{16} + C \quad \square$$

ຕົວຢ່າງ: $\int \sin 7x \sin 10x dx$

ວິທີ: $\int \sin 7x \sin 10x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} [\cos(7x-10x) - \cos(7x+10x)] dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \int [\cos(-3x) - \cos(17x)] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int [\cos 3x - \cos 17x] dx \\
&= \frac{\sin 3x}{6} - \frac{\sin 17x}{34} + C
\end{aligned}$$

Πρόβλημα: $\int \sin x \cos 2x \sin 4x dx$

Δεδομένα: $\sin x \cos 2x \sin 4x$

$$\sin x \cos 2x \sin 4x = [\sin x \cos 2x] \sin 4x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(x-2x) + \sin(x+2x)] \cdot \sin 4x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(-x) + \sin 3x] \cdot \sin 4x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin(-x) \sin 4x$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sin 3x \sin 4x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} [\cos(-x-4x) - \cos(-x+4x)]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} [\cos(3x-4x) - \cos(3x+4x)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [\cos(-5x) - \cos(3x)]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} [\cos(-x) - \cos(7x)]$$

= ...

W/n! $\int (\cos^2 3x - \sin 4x)^2 dx$